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ATTACHMENT 7

**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

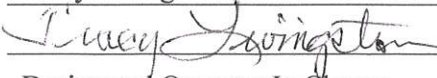
AUG 12 2013

Drinking Water Program  
Santa Rosa Office

Water System Name: Ridgewood Water System

Water System Number: #2300708

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2013 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Tracy Livingston  
Signature:   
Title: Designated Operator In Charge  
Phone Number: (707) 459-3872 alt. 391-3872 Date: August 8, 2013

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ridgewood Water System

Report Date: 7/1/13

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Springs and a well (well on standby)

Name & location of source(s): Railroad Spring, Spring A, Spring A1, Spring B, Spring C on the east side of Highway 101 and a well on the west side of Highway 101. Well is on standby until needed.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: \_\_\_\_\_

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None

For more information, contact: Tracy Livingston

Phone: (707) 459-3872

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 2	1*	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 1	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8-4-10	9.20	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8-4-10	167	NA	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.



**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	8-4-10	< 0.05 ppm	NA	1 ppm	.6 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	8-4-10	< 6.00 ppb	NA	6 ppb	20 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	8-4-10	< 2.00 ppb	NA	10 ppb	.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	8-4-10	< 100 ppm	NA	1000 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	8-4-10	< 1.00 ppb	NA	4 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	8-4-10	< 1.00 ppb	NA	5 ppb	.04 ppb	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	8-4-10	< 10.00 ppb	NA	50 ppb	(100) ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	8-4-10	< .10 ppm	NA	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	8-4-10	< 1.00 ppb	NA	2 ppb	1.2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	8-4-10	< 10.00 ppb	NA	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	9-13-12	< .001 ppm	NA	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	8-4-10	< 0.2 ppm	NA	1 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	8-4-10	< 4.00 ppb	NA	6 ppb	6 ppb	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium	8-4-10	< 5.00 ppb	NA	50 ppb	30 ppb	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	8-4-10	< 1.00 ppb	NA	2 ppb	0.1 ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
2,4-D	9-13-12	< 10.00 ppb	NA	70 ppb	20 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds

2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	9-13-12	< 1.00 ppb	NA	50 ppb	25 ppb	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine	8-4-10	< 1.00 ppb	NA	1 ppb	0.15 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Dalapon	9-13-12	< 10.00 ppb	NA	200 ppb	790 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
Simazine	8-4-10	< 4.00 ppb	NA	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff
Benzene	3-25-09	< 0.30 ppb	NA	1 ppb	0.15 ppb	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	3-25-09	< 500 ppt	NA	500 ppt	100 ppt	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1, 2 Dichlorobenzene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	600 ppb	600 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 4 Dichlorobenzene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1 Dichloroethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	3 ppb	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
1, 2 Dichloroethane	3-25-09	< 500 ppt	NA	500 ppt	400 ppt	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1 Dichloroethylene	3-25-09	< 0.30 ppb	NA	6 ppb	10 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	6 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	10 ppb	60 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	4 ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1, 2-Dichloropropane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	0.5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1, 3-Dichloropropene	3-25-09	< 500 ppt	NA	500 ppt	200 ppt	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	300 ppb	300 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
MTBE (Methyl- tert-butyl ether)	9-13-12	< 0.50 ppb	NA	13 ppb	13 ppb	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	70 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
Styrene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	100 ppb	0.5 ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	1 ppb	0.1 ppb	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	0.06 ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	200 ppb	1000 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	0.3 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	1.7 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	150 ppb	150 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane	3-25-09	< 0.50 ppb	NA	150 ppb	700 ppb	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride	3-25-09	< 500 ppt	NA	500 ppt	50 ppt	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes	3-25-09	< 0.0005 ppm	NA	1.750 ppm	1.8 ppm	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	8-4-10	< 0.50 ppb	NA	200 ppb	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	8-4-10	< 5.00 Units	NA	15 Units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	8-4-10	< 0.05 ppm	NA	1 ppm	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	8-4-10	< 50 ppb	NA	500 ppb	NA	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	8-4-10	< 100 ppb	NA	300 ppb	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	8-4-10	< 20.00 ppb	NA	50 ppb	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE secondary)	9-13-12	< 0.50 ppb	NA	5 ppb	NA	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor	8-4-10	< 1.00 Unit	NA	3 Units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	8-4-10	< 10.00 ppb	NA	100 ppb	NA	Industrial discharges

Turbidity	8-4-10	0.14 NTU	NA	5 NTU	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc	8-4-10	< 0.05 ppm	NA	5000 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	8-4-10	170 ppm	NA	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	8-4-10	300 uMho/cm	NA	1600 uMho/cm	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	8-4-10	2.30 ppm	NA	500 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	8-4-10	12.00 ppm	NA	500 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NA					

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Two or more distribution samples in one month that came back showing a presence of coliform bacteria.	A monthly sample was found to have a presence of coliform bacteria. 5 repeat samples were taken and 1 of them also showed a presence of coliform bacteria.	1/25/12 – 1/27/12 (3 days)	Diligent monitoring of chlorine residual levels at storage tank and throughout the distribution system and replacement of aged chlorination equipment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

### For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	None	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	None	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

### Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
None				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
None				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NA				



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### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NA
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	NA
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NA
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NA

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

### Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NA				

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption
